contained any traces of insects.

The above 225 birds were collected at differ-

sheet. Mr. Brodie found that out of 85 stom-

A FAIR PROPORTION OF BENEFICIAL

and innoxious once. In the majority of the

cases, however, the observation is based on see-

worms. Now, these are almost in all cases

tions to be correct, they do not alter the fact

that where any of these insects have been

birds have in no instance affected the power of

Four cases are mentioned where the larvæ of

have been eaten. Such cases, even if isolated,

hoppers (Locustidae) and the army worm and

numerous to show that in these directions the

One other instance may be mentioned where

This is in the feeding of bot larvae. There is

inations will hold very generally true, and that

meadow grasshoppers, some field insects, the

canker-worm and some few other smooth

bers, has been instrumental in checking any of

damaged or dead, and (2) the fact that the old

tarian the sparrow is as a rule, and I need not

"destructive" which Dr. Merriam has already

In Australia and New Zealand the farmers

sale. Their most successful method is that of

placing poisoned wheat in a bag with chaff

Diamonds Guarded Ingeniously.

[London Figure.]

When the French Crown jewels were sold by

attendant has been appointed to specially keep

remarkble, and the fact that the clock-work

Two other circumstances for which there is

our insect pests.

bearing upon the subject, are misleading.

Worthlessness of the Sparrow as an Insect-killer.

BY PROP. C. V. RILEY, ENTONOLOGIST, AGRICUL-TURAL DEPARTMENT.

This paper contains the substance of a communication to the Biological Society of Wash- what they contained: ington, itself an abstract of a report based upon the stemach contents of the English spar- found vegetable matter, such as pea-vines, letrow submitted by Dr. C. Hart Merriam for ex- tuce, cabbage, bits of potatoes, apples, blades of amination and opinion, these having been sepa- grass, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and rated by him from a much larger number (522 | bread. in all) examined in the Ornithological Division | In 16 stomachs of young sparrows were found and found to contain no insects. By stomach | the remains of Gortyna zeae, Anisopteryx contents is included not only what is taken | pometaria, Zerene catenaria, Ennomos subsigfrom the crop, but also that taken from the maris, Orgyia leucostigma, Theela humuli, gullet and the mouth. I have first given a list | Colias philodice and Abraxas ribearis. of the specimens examined according to Dr. In 96 stemachs of old birds were found bits Merrism's card catalog number, and including of bread, cheese, pea-vines, salad, cabbage, pothe insect material examined and identified. | tators, seeds of the common sunflower (Helian-Next I have given a succinct statement of the thus annual, sugar-cane (Saccharum officinahabits of the insects concerned, arranged ac- rum), lamb's quarters (Chenopodium album), cording to order, and, finally, a summarization | pigweed (Amaranthus afbus), red dock (Rumex of the results and a survey of other work in the | sauguineus), bitter-wood (Ambrosia artemisisame line, both in Europe and America.

It appears that of 102 stomachs submitted, skins, wheat (Triticum vulgare), raspberries, 22 centained, besides grain, seeds and gravel; blackberries and strawberries of the cultivated the remains of insects-i. e., 92 out of a total of | varieties. 522 examined, or 17 6-10 per cent. Ten stomachs | Eight stomachs of old birds revealed remains only of those examined by me contained no in- of the Harpalus pennsylvanicus, Casnonia sect remains. As a general rule the amount of pennsylvanica, Formica sanguinea, Musca doanimal food was but small compared with the | mestica and Lumbricus terrestris. vegetable food and gravel.

All of the principal orders of Hexapeda are | ent times, from the 15th of April to the 20th of | represented in the remains recognized, as also September. some Araclinids, as follows:

Hymenoptera occurred in 59 stomachs; study of the food-habits of this bird should be Lepidoptera occurred in eight stomachs; Remilptera occurred in six stomachs; Diptera oc. nation of a large number of stomachs by Mr. stomachs; Coleoptera occurred in 53 stomachs; Cauadian Institute and published in separate Arachnida occurred in five stomachs.

All the in ects found are specimens frequent- achs taken in the mouth of September 27 coning open lawns, gardens, parks and similar tained remains of locusts, or so-called grassplaces, and almost always found upon or near | hoppers, and out of 370 stomachs in all collected the ground. This may be partly explained, from May 7, 1881, to Sept. 20, 1887, 132 conhowever, by the fact that, as Prof. Barrows in- tained insect remains, including, for the most sparrows whilst seeking vegetable food in their | recognized. In four cases Coleoptera were found

composed chiefly of such hard material as others the pupa of a Dipteron and small Lepiquartitie and the angular scales of hard-burn- depterous larvee, and in two others spidersed brick, obtained from sidewalks, has the ten- | none of the species identified. dency to destroy the softer parts of the insects.

Wy assistant, Mr. Otto Luggor, reports to me that during the month of May, 1883, in Baltiresemble the chitipous parts of insects, and are | more, Md., he dissected 12 English sparrows. apt to mislead when imbedded in the glutinous | They were all killed in the yard of his house, material derived from the ground-up portion | which is situated in the outskirts of the city, of grains, or when covered by small particles of and at that time was in the close vicinity of straw, which are always present, and which in | many trees. The climbing roses in this yard, course of time become so transparent by con- as well as in those of the neighboring gardens, stant grinding and digestive action that they were badly infested by one of the rose slugs | all the facts. thapsus, Linu, distinguishable by the stellate hairs upon their surface, are also readily mis. | not they had eaten any of the slugs. The distaken for pieces of the elytra of some beetles sections revealed no trace of these, and only

insects taken from the sparrows in question, are represented most numerously by what may | very same yard. The only large pea eaten by be called innoxious species-i. c., species that | the birds contained, snugly inclosed, a peado no particular harm to the agriculturist and, | weevil (Bruchus pisi). directly, but little good. Most of the Hymenopters, however, are indirectly beneficial, as species, together with are several of the Heteroptera and the Arachmide. Even among the Colcoptera the innoxious outnumber the noxious species, and the good done by the birds in destroying the few | ing the bird capture the insect, and this kind Orthopters and Lepidopters is about counter- of information is always less reliable than that balanced by the number of indirectly or direct obtained from dissections. From a long exly beneficial species taken.

When it is considered that during the very year in which most of these birds were shot the shade trees of Washington were suffering from several insect defoliators, and that out of the four different species but two specimens of are instances of bag-worms, rose-bugs, tobaccoone of them, viz, Hyphantria cunea, were taken | worms, plum curculio, "codling-worm," scaleby the sparrows, there can be no more eloquent | insects, aphididae, chinch-bugs and cabbage-

THE BIRD'S USELESENESS

in pretecting vegetation from insect injury. Not a single specimen of the imported elmthese facts correspond entirely with what I have stated in Bulletin No. 10 of this Division, published inst year. It were premature to generalize from the

study of the material so far examined, which I hope is but the beginning of a more extended study. For this purpose it is desirable that Momachs should be obtained from as many dif- are extremely interesting; but for the present ferant parts of the country as possible, and must be disposed of in the same way as those especially during the Spring of the year, when just instanced. The cases where the bird is the bird probably takes the largest part of its | reported as taking locusts (Acrididae), grassinsect food. Exact location and date are very essential, as the sparrow is known to vary its | cut-worms (Noctuid larvæ) are sufficiently babit according to season and circumstance. The 15.7-10 per cent, of the insect tood in the sparrow in the country, and under conditions stomachs examined at the Department is prob- of scarcity of other kinds of food, might prove ably larger than it otherwise would be had it of considerable benefit. The same may be said not been the custom, as Prof. Harrows informs of the canker-worms and some other smooth me, of binself and Dr. Fisher, in shooting the | geometrid larve, especially Ennomos subsigbirds, to choose rather those which were not feed. | naria, which affect trees and shrubs. ing in the rand. I do not know of any fact that more strongly indicates the relative useless. | the sparrow is ness, in destroying injurious insects, of the sparrow as compared with many native birds which | because it is in a direction scarcely looked for. it drives away, than by a comparison of the insect food taken by a single cuckoo (Coccyzus | sufficient evidence that in cities the bird enamericanus). The stomach contents of a single | joys these larve, which it picks up in the dropfemale shot in Washington June 22, 1887, contained 250 half-grown web-worms (Hyphantria | fact is somewhat neutralized, however, by the canes), one large cerambyold beetle (Romaleum | other fact that on the paved streets of our atomarium and its eggs, one large plant-bug cities the Gastrophilus larvæ rarely, if ever, (Nezara hilaris) and one small (Helix alternata), | succeed in transforming, but perish from inwhile in bulk the contents in this case rather | ability to enter the ground, exceeded the combined insect contents of the | We are thus justified in concluding that the 82 sparrow-stomachs examined.

RESULTS OF OUSERVATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA. Peter Henderson, of Bergen City, N. J., in his book on "Practical Floriculture," says (p. | in cases where injurious insects have been fed 173) that in the Summer of 1966 acres of young upon it is not by virtue of any insectivorous rose bushes were attacked by slugs (Selandria, and Aphis, but that in 1868 a whole army of dent. Excepting in the case of locusts and thousands of English sparrows acted as volunteer exterminators. One sparrow was shot, and his crop contained seeds, Selandria and Aphis in great abundance. No one has a higher appreciation of Mr. Henderson's practical knowledge of gardening and the nursery business generally, but knowing how often the rose slug and the rose aphis disappear suddenly in the Summer time from natural causes, my oldtime friend will pardon a doubt as to whether (1) the bird's tendency to take insects already the sparrow deserved the full credit which he

My late friend, Dr. John L. LeConte, in 1874 | for themselves. of Ennomos subsignaria (span-worm), that had show how the oughly graminivorous or vegephis and other cities, by Orgyia leucostigma, through the sparrows eating the former and avoiding the latter, just as in the letter already quoted, I subsequently showed to be the so well established in his last report as Ornicase with Paleacrita and Orgyla through the thologist to the Department of Agriculture.

In Forest and Stream, July 3, 1879, is quoted a have been forced to poison the birds by wholestatement of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal, to the effect that the English sparrows had been observed enting immense numbers of winged and allowing it to leak over the tail of the cart ants. It mentions another observation, where along the road. The sparrows by this means a sparrow had caten a maimed hornet.

are destroyed by the bushel. The same journal Sept. 22, 1887, states that web caterpillars (doubtless Hyphantria is meant) having become exceedingly numerous upon a Virginia croeper in Sing Sing, N. Y., and entirely denuded it, and so exposed the auction last season it is well known that the roosts of the spatrows that the birds had to finest and most historical of the gems, includgive way and move their quarters. ing the famous "Regent" diamond, were re-

In the American Naturalist, Prof. S. A. served, and these may now be seen in the Forbes, of Illinois, who has done the best work | Louvre in the gallery called after the wellof any one in America on the relations of birds | known statue of Apollo, which is such a promito insects, dissected 25 sparrows killed during | nent object in it. Before these priceless gems the month of September in 1879 and 1880. He | were exposed, however, a committee of skilled found the fragments of grain picked up on the officials and experts was appointed in order to streets, the seeds of a few of the commonest | decide on some plan for rendering their loss by grasses, and traces of three locusts, the latter theft virtually impossible. And this is what a vote or to exercise any of the rights of a citizen with the picture that always stood on my buperhaps 6 per cent, of the food consumed. At | the committee decided upon. The jewels are exthe same time 30 per cent of the food of the hibited in a showcase, the glass plates of which robin, 20 per cent of the eathird, and 90 per | are exceptionally thick and the iron framecent. of that of the bluebird consisted of in- work of which is abnormally strong, and an

To disprove the claim that sparrows are watch over the precious exhibit all day long. graminivorous only in Winter, when in order | Should he have the slightest cause to suspect to sustain existence they are obliged to live on any visitor or visitors he has only to touch a the months of March, April, May and June, glass case promptly disappears from view and 50 specimens, of which number 47 showed ce- sinks into a specially-constructed shaft, over real and vegetable food, one contained a single | the top of which the same automatic machinery (unidentified) colcopterous insect in conjunctions thick covers, formed of thick metal tion with an abundance of wheat, and the two plates, to close with a sharp snap. The inremaining birds were void of any nutritious | genuity displayed in carrying out this plan is

glish sparrows between March 1, 1879, and some ides of its complicated character.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. June 12, 1882. Only five of these stomachs

Dr. W. S. Strode, Bernadotte, Fulton Co., Ill., Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting made a number of dissections during the Subjects. " months of August and September, 1887. He found no insects. During the first half of August the food was made up almost entirely of wheat and rye, and occasionally a few weed

[To Correspondents.—Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not seeds. In September grapes were the principal accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be food; the sparrows would insert their bills, suck out the juice and pulp, but discard the replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordiarily be made within a week, and if in this col-Mr. Wm. D. Doan, of Coatsville, Chester Co., umn within three weeks.] Pa., made during the Summer of 1887 225 dis-

J. F. L., Hay Springs, Neb.—I enlisted Feb. 22, 1864, for three years, and was discharged May 3, 1865. I had been sick, and was sent to General sections of young and old sparrows, and Prof. Barrows has condensed the following list of Hospital, where I staid till discharged. My discharge read, "By reason of instruction in telegram from War Department," Having taken up a home-stead, will I be allowed on it the three years for In 105 stomachs of young sparrows were which I collisted, or only the time netually served? Answer. You will not be allowed three years' deection on your homestead, because you were not scharged on a Surgeon's certificate of disability. The "telegram" was one which authorized the discharge of all sick soldiers absent from their commands, which was equivalent to discharging them because their services were no longer re-

quired. Only the time actually served would be credited on your homestead. A. M., La Fayette, Ind.-1. If a pensioner signs a voucher for pension, and dies before check reaches him, he being a widower with no minor children, can the check be cashed? 2. A pensioner drawing \$16 per month, makes application for increase, ming his disabilities equal to loss of hand or foot, and with his order for examination sends in evidence of three persons, stating that he is disa-bled to the extent of a loss of a limb at shoulder or aefolia), horse dung, blades of grass, banana hip-joint, one being an affidavit from his physician. If the increase is allowed, will it be graded higher han application was made out for? Answer, L. No; the money would revert to the United States, except so much as might be necessary to pay the expenses of his last sickness and burial, in case he id not leave sufficient assets to meet the same. Probably not. Should the report of the Examning Surgeon, however, show him unable to perform any manual labor whatever, he might be

rated at \$30 per month. M. O. T., Birch Run,-Would Government fur-One other instance, much more recent, of the mish a soldier drawing pension for hernia with trusses, and to whom should be apply? Answer, nentioned before I conclude. It is an examimentioned before I conclude. It is an exami-

curred in two stomachs; Deptera occurred in time stomachs; Orthoptera occurred in nine in three stomachs; Orthoptera occurred in nine feated before the Biological Section of the feated before the Biological Section of the service? Answer, If the children were under 16 years of age at swer. If the children were under 16 years of age at J. S., Milford, Mass.—Are the children of a soldier the date of the soldier's death, and no pension was paid to the mother of the children, then they would be entitled to the pension from the date of the sol-dier's death to the date when they became 16 years of age; but no pension could be paid for any period after the children had reached the age of 16

E. B. J., Logansport, Ind,-Will the Dependent the Department grounds. They are all com-mon and abundant, and easily caught by the out regard to the cause of death of the husband. parrows whilst seeking vegetable food in their recognized. In four cases Coleoptera were found and referred to Carabidae, and in seven others at the outbreak of the war, contracted fever and a Geometrid larva not identified. In two ague in the service under McClellan, got discouraged, left his regiment and enlisted on a gunboat, where he served till close of war. Can he now pro cure a discharge from first enlistment; and to whom should be apply? Answer. No, unless his second enlistment was within three months from the date | principle involved in keeping the walker susof his desertion. Apply to the Adjutant-General,

B. H., Nunda, N. V.—1. Has any account of 1st Colo. been published? 2. Can a man who enlisted September, 1861, sent to hospital for sickness in Winter of 1862-3, and discharged January, 1863, for disability, obtain pension? Answer, 1. We do not down with pumice stone. Near each end of the know. 2. We cannot answer, unless we are given

look like the wings of small insects a Pieces of (Selandria), and the sparrows, which were in claim for pension is rejected by the Commissioner to the board above him when starting upon his the discolored leaves of the mulicin (Verbascum | the habit of resting upon the bars supporting | of Pensions for the want of record evidence, and | walk. Underneath is stretched a large net. the soldier takes an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, and in about 12 months the soldier is ordered for examination, what is the standing of the | purpose. To the bottom of these are fastened claim? Has the Secretary overruled the decision the legs of two flies (Muscidae) were discovered, of the Commissioner? Answer. The Secretary has As may be gathered from their habits, the The great bulk of food consisted of grain and not passed upon the claim. It is an indication that half inches in diameter, and it is these, the Commissioner of Pensions, upon the re-examination of the case, has reopened the same. flower-seeds of various kinds, taken from the J. D. W., Montgomery, Ind.—1. Has the Govern-ment the right to furnish free transportation from This list includes quite a number of injurious

place of discharge to place of enlistment? I was honorably discharged a few days after the battle of Shiloh, on account of disability, and had to pay my way from Pittsburg Landing to Washington, Ind. the place of my enlistment. Can I recover said is a thick piece of steel, circular in form. To money from the Government? If so, what course this plate is rivited on the convex side of the shall I pursue? 2. What becomes of pension of shoes a small iron framework. From the framepensioned soldier who is in the State Prison? Answer, 1. If disability was contracted in line of duty, yes. Apply to the Second Auditor of the Treasury. 2. It could be paid to his wife, or guardian of minor | broiling. By the framework the bowl-shaped

perience in collecting entomological data G. W. B., Owensboro, Ky .- 1. What is the salary through circulatization, I have learned how of Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court? unreliable the reports are, except when the re-Salary of Senators? 3. Salary of Representaporter has some special and expert knowledge. tives. Answer. 1. \$10,500. 2 and 3. \$5,000. The will press out the rods and permit the air to Among the more injurious insects captured Speaker receives \$8,000. E. R. M., Fort Bidwell, Cal.-A soldier drawing center.

pension of \$15 for wound in right arm and weak eyes, dies of cancer of stomach. Can widow draw pension? Answer. Yes, if she can prove that cancer of stomach was result of wound in right arm and isolated instances, and, granting the observa- weak eyes, or that it was otherwise due to line of duty in the service; but not otherwise. G. F. C., Afton, Iowa.-Soldier died from injuries leaf bestie, the bag-worm or the white-mark-ed tussock-moth was taken in any stage; and city where the sparrows are abundant, the swer. There is no relief under the law. The pensions to all minor children cease on their arriving

the insects for barm. Hence such reports, unat the age of 16 years, without regard to their peless they take into consideration all the facts euniary or physical condition.

Mrs. J. S. B., Jersey City, N. J.—Soldier who died son. Former remarried, and latter 21 years of age. Orgyia and one where the larvæ of Hyphantria Can soldier's parents draw pension? Answer, There is no relief in this case. Dependent parents can only be pensioned in cases where the soldier left no widow or minor children surviving him. A. W. R. W., Sucramento, Cal.-What is the law

in regard to homestead and pre-emption? Answer. Write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, this city, for a copy of the land laws. They will be furnished you free of charge. J.C. S., Cincinnati, O .- Soldier, wounded and sent | manner, and so it continues until the stage is to hospital, was discharged at expiration of time of service. Is his widow entitled to pension? If so, what course should be taken to obtain evidence, as none of the officers or comrades of his regiment remember in what battle he was wounded or the hospital he was in. Widow has his discharge from service. Is she entitled to pension for his wound, and also as a soldier's widow? Answer. If the soldier died from the wound, and she can prove it, the widow is entitled to pension, and should apply to the Commissioner of Pensions. If he did not die | are supposed to become his servants in another from the wound, nor from any disease which was contracted in the service, she has no title to pension under the law. If he died without filing a claim, no person can file one for him.

world. Those killed at intervals are supposed to be messengers to him from this world. Their dispatch is considered by each successive King claim, no person can file one for him. J. M. H., Kingman, Kan.—I enlisted June 11, 1861, and was discharged July 10, 1802, on Surgeon's certificate of discharged July 10, 1802, on Surgeon's certificate of discharged July by order of Gen. Rosecrans, without receiving says bounts. Were I continued in the gods. He walks about among the without receiving any bounty. Was I entitled to messengers, delivers to them his messages and any? Answer, If you were mustered into U. S. service prior to Aug. 6, 1861, you are entitled to \$100

G. V. H., Glenwood, Iowa .- A soldier was morbird will exceptionally feed upon almost any tally wounded at Shilob, and died shortly aftervided they have never received any, upon it is not by virtue of any insectivorous habit or specific preference, but by mere acci-

shown that too low a pension was given-that is, when the pension was not commensurate with the degree of disability existing. It is very rarely, however, that the Pension Bureau will reopen a worms which affect trees, there is no evidence | claim to allow an increase of a former rate. It is that the bird, notwithstanding its great num- only done in cases where a manifest error has been committed by the Pension Bureau in allowing too

G. B. S., Fulda, Minn.-Does the Grand Army Dependent Pension Bill, which has just passed the sufficient evidence are worthy of mention as Senate, repeal the arrears act, so that those who bearing on the question under discussion, viz, have applied since 1880 will receive arrears? Answer. No; the arrears bill is a separate measure.

J. McG., Reitz, Pa.—Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, for nine months; mustered out May 26, 1863; drafted Aug. birds take insects for their young rather than | 11, 1864; exempted from military duty on account of hyperthrophy and valvular disease of heart, but mey people here nor do they up there; theregave an interesting account of the replacement Finally, the examinations, taken as a whole, was not treated by a doctor. Could I draw a pension on certificate of exemption, and how much sage."

per month? Answer. You could not probably establish the fact that your disability was due to your in this connection add, from my own experi- military service; but if you can prove that it origience or from that of others, to the verdict of nated during your nine-months' service, you are entitled to pension therefor,

J. S. T., Eureka, Ill.-1. Will the limit be removed from arrears of pensions; and if so, will dependent parents receive such arrears? 2. What will be the equalized bounty for discharged soldiers; and if dependent parents get \$200, will they receive any more? Answer. 1. Yes. 2. That depends upon length of service. The bill proposes to give \$81/2 per month to each honorably-discharged soldier for the cutire period of his service, from which will be deducted all U. S. bounty received. If the soldier served three years and only \$100 bounty was paid, then \$200 more would be due under the qualization of bounty bill

T. B., Henry, Md.-Came to this country from Scotland when about 13 years of age; intended to take out papers for citizenship, but being a snilor, it was not convenient. When the war began I en-listed in the U.S. Navy, and have discharge from same. Understood that to be sufficient for citizenship. Have often voted. Am I entitled to a vote: and if not, what will enable me to be? Am a G.A. R. member. Is there a bounty of \$100 to be paid to sallors who enlisted during the first of the war, when there was no bounty? Answer. You can be admitted to citizenship upon your simple applica-tion. Your service in the navy and honorable discharge therefrom is equivalent to what is called taking out "first papers." You are not entitled to until you have been legally naturalized. This can reau?" only be done in the manner suggested. Bounty was not paid for enlistments in the navy prior to

1802 for three years, and died before his time expired, can his father collect the \$100 bounty due him had he served three years? Answer, Yes, provided the soldier left no widow or children. S. M., Peakville, Mo.-1. My father was a soldier. a grain diet. Prof. Barrows examined during | button easily within his reach, whereupon the | He made application for invalid pension in 1871, but it was not prosecuted to a successful lesue within five years. He died, Can his children prosecute the claim? 2. Is my mother, having re married, entitled to draw pension up to the date of her remarriage? Answer. 1. If any of the children were under 16 years of age at the date of the mother's remarriage they can flie a claim for themselves; provided the father's death was due to a He also examined the stomachs of 114 Eng- apparatus has cost close upon £800 will convey mother did not file a claim for herself prior to her remarriage, no person can draw a pension for that I left home.

A. H., Plattsville, Iowa.-If a soldier enlisted in

period. 2. The mother, although she has remarried, can complete the application filed by your father, and receive the pension he would have been entitled to had he lived. Such pension will, of

course, end at the date of his death.

Mrs. E. A. S. Newark, N. J.—My husband drew pension for loss of finger, the result of a gunshot wound received in the late war. He was sunstruck while on duty, and was treated for the same while in the army and immediately after return home, and, finally, was insane from the effects of said sun-stroke, and had to be conveyed to an asylum for treatment. Died at the asymm. Death caused from result of sunstroke as his insanity resulted from effects of same. If this be proved to the satisfaction of the Pension Office, can I draw pension as his widow? Answer. You are entitled to pension if you can prove the facts stated.

C. H., Cannelton, Ind. -1. Is there in either House of the present Congress a bill introduced or pending to raise the rate of persion for deafness? If so, o what amount for total or partial deafness. 2. Has a bill been introduced to pension ex-prisoners who have suffered any length of time? Answer. 1. Yes. \$30 for total deafness, and corresponding rates for inferior degrees of deafness. 2. Yes. Both measures are pending in the House of Repre-

L. P., Belfast, Mc .- 1. Can a soldier draw money now for clothing he did not draw in the army? 2. How much a month? 3. To whom shall he apply? 4. If a man enlisted for three years or during the war, and was discharged for wounds after Lee's surrender, but before the regiment was discharged, can be draw pay for three years. Answer, 1. Yes, if he can demonstrate that anything is due him. 2 The clothing allowed for volunteers was \$42 a year. . The Second Auditor of the Treasury. 4. If by pay you mean monthly wages, we answer no; but it would be entitled to his full bounty.

L. S. B., Dickinson Center, N. Y.-1. Have all the

ncrease claims under act of Aug. 4, 1886, been paid? 2. What is the meaning of "equivalent to the loss of a limb"? 3. My pension certificate for guashot wound in the left leg mentions no degree of disability. Am I entitled to \$30? Answer. 1. 2. It means a disability which is disabling in its effects as much as if a limb was amputated. It may mean in a limb or in any other part of the body. 3. If you are totally unable to perform any manual labor whatever, you should receive \$30 per

R. E. H., Center Square, Ind.—1. I have a claim against the United States for back pay and bounty, which was allowed by the Second Auditor June 7, 887. Has the 50th Congress yet made an appro-priation to pay said claim? 2. What is the increase owed for deafness in the bill reported to the House of Representatives by Committee on Invalid Pensions? Answer. 1, Yes. 2, \$30 per month.

CEILING WALKING. It Appears Startling, but Only Nerve is Required by Performers.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] There are to-day at least 15 persons who perform the novel feat of walking head down along the full length of a great board, and who are known as ceiling walkers. There are ladies and gentlemen performers, their performances being confined almost entirely to the variety stage. The effect is startling as one of them moves along underneath the board, far above the floor of the stage, their full form extending downward. Until recently the manner of performing the feat was a guarded secret. While there is a general difference as to details, the pended is practically the same. It is the secret

of the ability of the fly to walk over a ceiling. The board used is a heavy plank about 15 down with pumice stone. Near each end of the board is suspended a trapeze, to which the per-J. C. J., Warwick's Crossroads, Tenn.—If a soldier's | former hangs, head down, as he presses his feet An ordinary pair of stage shoes will answer the circular, concave arrangements of gum, a sort of bowl-shaped shoes, about six and onepressed against the board above, that holds the

walker suspended. The material of which these bowl-shaped is a thick piece of steel, circular in form. To shoes a small iron framework. From the framework extends two iron rods, shaped like the handles of the instrument used in teasting or shoes are fastened to the regular walking shoes, The rods referred to extend toward the toe. A pressure exerted upon that portion of the foot rush into the congave gum shoes just at their

Everything in readiness, the performer sits upon the trapeze and adjusts the concave arrangements to his shoes. Then he swings around, head down, holding onto the trapeze, and presses the bowl-shaped arrangements on his shoes against the board above. As he presses against the board, becoming flattened out. The atmospheric pressure on each one of the shoes used will exert a power or carry a weight of about 15 pounds to the square inch. Then the of disease contracted in the service left widow and | trapeze is let go of. The performer hangs suspended. A pressure upon the ball of the left foot operates the iron rod, which opens a small arrangement at the convex center of the concave shoes. Air rushes in and the shoe becomes loosened. Hanging by the right foot, the one oosened is thrown further along on the board. lightly it is pressed against the board until it fastens. Then the left is operated in the same

> NOT A DAHOMEY MAN. And It was Very Lucky for Him that He was Not.

[Nineteenth Century.] The victims sacrificed at the death of a King in Dahomey are often captives or criminals, and talks amicably to each of them upon the subbounty, provided you have not received the same. | ject, as an authentic anecdote, inimitable in its Apply to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, this humors, told me by Tetteh Agamazong will ject, as an authentic anecdote, inimitable in its

One day, in going his rounds, the King came insect; but I am strongly inclined to believe ward. The widow drew a pension three years and that the deduction made from my own examto a remarkably fine-looking man, a native of children entitled to pension? Answer. Yes, pro- you have got to go; tell my father I am getting along pretty well, and am governing the people as he would wish me to do." "Yes," said the man, "I have got to go, but I want to tell you one thing first."

"What is that?" asked the King. "I wanted to tell you," replied the man, "that I will not deliver your message." "Not deliver my message!" exclaimed the

"No, I will not," "Why not?" asked his Majesty. "First," replied the victim, "because I don't want to go, and I don't see why I should deliver it for you; and, secondly, because I am a Yoruba man, and he is of Dahomey, and the Yoruba people do not see or talk to the Daho-

The King looked astonished, and, turning to the executioner, who was ready to begin his bloody work and dispatch the messenger, if not the message, simply said: "He is a bad messenger-don't send him." And the man was let go scot-free. Rather a dangerous precedent, one would think, under such circumstances, for the future.

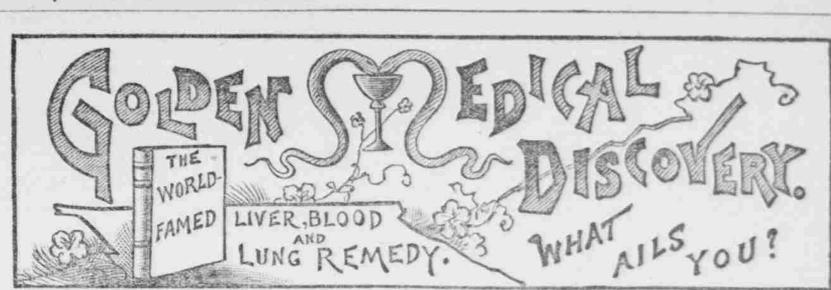
A Considerate Housemaid.

N. Y. Tribune, A quiet young man occupied the rear-hall bedroom on the third floor of a Forty-first street boarding-house. He was a pleasant, ingenuous youth, and he evidently had not been long in New York, for he had a number of knicknacks with him and tried to make his room look attractive. On his bureau was the photograph of a very pretty-girl, tastefully framed which he seemed to regard with considerable affection. Returning from business one evening he noticed with much surprise that the photograph was gone, and immediately proceeded in search of the chambermaid for an explanation "Mary," he said, when the genius of towels

and bed-quilts appeared, "what have you done "Sure, and I put it in yer trunk. Ye'll find it in the second tray below them fancy wes

kits! "What did you do that for?" inquired the boarder, angrily. "Oh, ye needn't git mad," she answered placidly; "in the last letter ye got yerself and the girl had a scrap, and I thort if I put her pictur' away I'd be doin' the both av yez a dili-

cate favor." and has numerous excellent engravings of distinguished Generals, besides maps of the various battlefields. It is a work that no veteran should be without. We will send it to any address upon the receipt of \$2.50, or it and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$3. Address, Hotel clerk (to guest from New Jersey)-Will you want a room with bath connected, sir? New Jersey guest-N-no. I reckon not. I won't be in the town more'n a couple o' weeks, an' besides I took a bath only a few days fore THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,



turbed and unrefreshing sleep, con- liable to set in and, sooner or later, stant, indescribable feeling of dread, induce a fatal termination. Or of impending calamity?

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL Do you feel dull, languid, low- able number of these symptoms, you the Liver, and through that great spirited, lifeless, and indescribably are suffering from that most common blood-purifying organ, cleanses the miserable, both physically and of American maladies-Bilious Dys- system of all blood-taints and immentally; experience a sense of pepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated purities, from whatever cause arisfullness or bloating after eating, with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The ing. It is equally efficacious in or of "goneness," or emptiness of more complicated your disease has acting upon the Kidneys, and other stomach in the morning, tongue become, the greater the number and excretory organs, cleansing, strengthcoated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, Pierce's Golden Medical Distingtion and nutri-"floating speeks" before the eyes, COVERY will subdue it, if taken ac- tion, thereby building up both

DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of St. Agaths, Manitoba, Canada, says: "About one year ago, being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering

of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I com-menced the use of your Golden Medical Dis-

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BUSHWAW, of Sidney, Ohio.

writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physi-

covery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very high-

Dyspepsia.—Theresa A. Cass, of Springfield, Mo., writes: "I was troubled one year with fiver complaint, dyspepsis, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery'

ISEASE. cian said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Peliets and they saved his life. We have also used the Golden

Medical Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found

nervous prostration or exhaustion, cording to directions for a reasonable flesh and strength. In malarial irritability of temper, hot flushes, length of time. If not cured, com- districts, this wonderful medicine alternating with chilly sensations, plications multiply and Consumption has gained great celebrity in sharp, biting, transient pains here of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart curing Fever and Ague, Chills and there, cold feet, drowsiness Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Dis- and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kinafter meals, wakefulness, or dis- ease, or other grave maladies are quite dred diseases.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL If you have all, or any consider- Discovery acts powerfully upon

> Mrs. I. V. Werner, of Yorkshire, Cattarangus Co., N. Y., writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your "Golden Medical Discovery" DISEASE. and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer;

had a severe pain in my right side continually; as unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now ell and strong, thanks to your medicines. A. B. Weaver, Esq. of 998 Bouck Avenus, Buffalo, N. F., writes: "Having used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my family, I desire to testify to the great relief afforded

Mrs. Mollin E. Tailor, of Cannellon, Ind., writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the malarial fever." by it in cases of sick hendache. As a chilwise found it all that could be desired, its employment having uniformly availed to promptly check any affacks of that kind. Mrs. Meliesa Atwates, of Steuben, Washington Co., Mains, says: "I was afflicted with dyspersia, nervous and general debility, for which I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' six bottles of each. That was some two years ago. It cured me so that I have not had a sick day since. I had been in very such perfect relief that we can also recommend it very highly." poor health for a number of years, and took much medicine from physicians, but received no benefit from

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, | Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst | poisons are, by its use, robbed of which is the fountain of health, by Scrofula. Salt - rheum, "Fever- their terrors. Especially has it using Dr. Pierce's Golden Med- sores," Sealy or Rough Skin, in manifested its potency in curing ICAL DISCOVERY, and good diges- short, all diseases caused by bad Tetter, Eezema, Erysipelas, Boils, tion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and blood, are conquered by this bodily health and vigor will be established.

blood, are conquered by this Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disectablished. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY Ulcers rapidly heal under its be- or Thick Neck, and Enlarged cures all humors, from a common nign influence. Virulent blood- Glands.

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skin diseases as the following testimonial portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and all skin and blood diseases, for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

ert benefit therefro.n."

creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused a great deal of suffering in addition to the salt-rheum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and herbs. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The name struck'

The name struck of the public of the pub

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 18th, 1887. | my fancy, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommended it to the old lady who had been so long a mediately recommended it to the old lady who had been so long a sufferer from salt-rheum. She commenced taking it at once, and Gentlemen—For several years I have feit it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of sait-rhoum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An elderly lady upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and bandages, and during the winter months had to have her hands dressed daily. The pain was quite severe at times and her general health was badly affected, paving the way for other diseases to creep in. Catarrh and rhoundism caused a great deal of suffering Gentlemen-For several years I have felt it took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized

Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, Paster of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and duliness. I began the use of Dr. Fierce's

duliness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being Pleasant Purgative Pelicis' are the best remedy for bilious or lice the date in the lice headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the lice of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' saved her life and prolonged her days." Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

Mrs. IDA M. STRONG, of Ainsworth, Ind., writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for | it up perfectly." the benefit he has received through you."

Skin Diseas .- The "Democrat and News," of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of Will-tamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's

Baved her life and prolonged her days."
Mr. T. A. Ayres, of East New Market, Dorchester Co., Md., vouches for the above facts.

Sore Eyes.—Mrs. Sarah A. Tubner, of Orden City, Utah Ter-ritory, says: "My Eldest child was cured, nearly three years ago, of sore eyes, being at the time nearly blind, by your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and following the directions in your book."

A BAD ULGER.

ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, A HAD ULGER. Rockland Co., N. Y., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer. Three bottles healed

Goitre, or Thick Neck .- Julia P. BECKWITH, of 107 West Fever-sores.—Alice H. Crawford, of Stoux Rapids, Buena Vista County, Iowa, writes: "Six years ago I was cured of 'Fever-sores' by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Gray Street, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "After the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' together with your good advice, my neck has now become perfectly well."

## CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY | wonderful combination of tonic, | it promptly cures the severest cures Consumption (which is Scrof- or strengthening, alterative, or Coughs it strengthens the system ula of the Lungs) by its wonder- blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pec- and purifies the blood. ful blood - purifying, invigorating toral, and nutritive properties, is The nutritive properties of exand nutritive properties. From unequaled, not only as a remedy tract of malt and cod liver of its marvelous power over this ter- for Consumption, but for all are trifling when compared with ribly fatal disease, when first of- Chronic Diseases of the Liver, those possessed by the "Disfering this now world-famed rem-edy to the public, Dr. Pierce Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Short-thought seriously of calling it his ness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chron-and increases the flesh and weight "CONSUMPTION CURE," but aban- ic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, of those reduced below the usual doned that name as too restrict- Asthma, and kindred affections, standard of health by "wasting ive for a medicine which, from its it is a sovereign remedy. While diseases." GOUGH OF
FIVE YEARS'
STANDING.

Mys. N. W. Rick, of Newfane, Vermont, says: "I feel at liberty to acknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which cured a cough of five years' standing, and dyspensia, from which I had suffered for a long time. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Extraor of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, in my family, with good effect."

Mrs. RUTH A. SICKLES, of Ocean Port, Monmouth Co., N. J., says: "We have used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in our family for the last two years, and find nothing else to equal it. One of our children had the pneumonia, and one lung became consolidated, but by the use of the 'Discovery' she has entirely recovered, and is now in good health."

Solomon Berrs, of North Clayton, Miamt Co., Ohio, writes: "I have not the words to express my gratitude for the good your Golden Medical Discovery' has done my wife. She was taken with consumption, and after trying one doctor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being very poor and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something and then it seems as though something.

thing did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.'

wife took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now. Wasting Disease.-Watson F. Clarke, Esq., of (Box 101), Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Can., writes: "I would like to give you a slight testimonial for the benefits which I have received 25 POUNDS from your preparations during the past twelve en Medical Discovery' I did so at the solicitation of J. A. Gormlie, druggist, of this place. He had sold me many other preparations, always recommending your 'Discovery,' which I did not take, owing to prejudice. However, I finally took his advice and your medicine, and have never been sorry for either, as I am to-day a healthy man, while one year ago I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 122 pounds, and today I weigh 147 pounds. Then I used to eat about one meal a day,

to the thousands already in your possession." Chest Disease.-E. B. Norman, Esq., of Anon, Georgia, says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery."

and now can eat four or five if I dared to. After all these bene

fits, how can I refrain from adding my testimonial, unsolicited,

WORTH \$1000 W. R. DAVIS, Esq., of Bellville, Florida., writes: "I bave taken your wonderful 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have been cured of the worst case of consumption. am now sound and well, and have only spent three dollars, and I would not take three

That found that it is of golden worth. It has helped both my husband and myself. Two years ago Mr. Stowell was afflicted with what appeared to be asthma, and our altitude being so high, the difficulty in reathing attendant upon this distressing malady was greatly in-reased. But he began to improve at once after commencing the use of your 'Discovery,' and was entirely cured by this wonderful medicine. As for myself, I have used it for nervous and general debility, and for an affection of the kidneys and bladder. and I found that it was without a rival for these complaints. We are now never without your 'Discovery.

Raised Blood.-L. H. Cox, Esq., of Wales Centre, N. F., writes: "I was troubled with pain in the chest, and raised quantities of blood, and was unable to do any work for several

ished. I wish also to report the cure of one of my neighbors who

was a great sufferer from womb disease, and was permanently

cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Martha Owen, of Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.,

of the best physicians for consumption without re-

ceiving any benefit. Soon after I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite

Prescription all the symptoms of consumption van-

CARRIE S. STOWELL, Postmistress at Magnolles,

Colorado, writes: "I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' for found that it is of golden worth. It has

writes: "I was treated for several years by some

Mrs. W. H. NICELIN, of Marlborough, N. Y., says: "When I GONSUMPTION. Discovery, and 'Peliets,' I was so weak I could not be on my feet but a few minutes at a time. They did me a great deal of good, and I take pleasure in expressing my great.

and I take pleasure in expressing my gratt-tude to you for the excellent health I now thousand dollars and be put back where I was. I am endeavoring to have all my neighbors keep your remedies in the house," enjoy. When I first wrote you I was said to be in the first stage of consumption."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Bruggists. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Propr's, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

SWINTON'S HISTORY OF THE Andersonville Gavels. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. We have on hand a few copies of this superb book, which we will let our subscribers have on advantageous lerms. It is well bound, and printed in large, clear type,

Washinton'g D. C.

For a Club of 10 Subscribers. We have a small number of gavels made of the wood of the stockade of the prison-pen at Andersonville. Their authenticity is vouched for by certificates, and is beyond Reunions, or other gatherings of soldiers. We will send one, inclosed in a wooden box, to any address on receipt of \$1; or we will give one as a premium for a club of 19 subscribers. Address

I will prosecute before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior, contested and ar-petric can arising under the homestead, pre-emption, timber cal desert and mineral land laws. Special atte given to cases suspended upon reports of Special Agent or for any other cause, and to repayment on cancel

\$15 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. G.